

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF PRESIDENT WILSON



WILSON'S SERVICE TO AMERICA'S FARMERS

Remarkable Record Set Forth
in Letter by the President
on Signing Bill.

NEW LAWS; NEW OUTLOOK

Farm Loan Act, Federal Reserve Bank,
Provisions for Warehouse and Mar-
keting Facilities Are Part of Pro-
gram Executed by Democrats.

No administration has ever done so much to advance the agriculture interests of the United States as that of President Wilson. The record is set forth chiefly and effectively in a letter written by the President to Congressman A. F. Lever, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington.

August 11, 1916.

My dear Mr. Lever:

It has given me much satisfaction to approve today the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, because the bill not only makes very generous provision for the improvement of farm production in the nation and for investigations and demonstrations in the field of the marketing of farm crops and of the organization of rural life, but also contains three well conceived measures designed to improve market practices and the storage and financing of staple crops. As the passage of this bill marks the practical completion of an important part of the program for the betterment of rural life which was mapped out at the beginning of the administration, I feel that I cannot let the occasion pass without conveying to you and your associates in both houses my appreciation of the service rendered to the nation in strengthening its great agricultural foundations.

The record, legislative as well as administrative, is a remarkable one. It speaks for itself and needs only to be set forth.

1. Appreciation of the importance of agriculture has been shown through greatly and intelligently increased appropriations for its support.

2. Particular pains have been taken to foster production by every promising means, and careful thought has been given especially to the matter of increasing the meat supply of the nation.

3. Greatly increased provision has been made, through the enactment of the Co-operative Agricultural Extension Act, for conveying agricultural information to farmers and for inducing them to apply it. This piece of legislation is one of the most significant and far reaching measures for the education of adults ever adopted by any government. It provides for co-operation between the States and the Federal Government. This is a highly important and significant principle. When the Act is in full operation there will be expended annually under its terms, from Federal and State sources alone, a total of over \$5,000,000, in the direct education of the farmer; and this amount is being and will be increasingly supplemented by contributions from local sources. It will permit the placing in each of the 2,850 rural counties of the nation two farm demonstrators and specialists who will assist the demonstrators in the more difficult problems confronting them.

4. Systematic provision for the first time has been made for the solution of problems in that important half of agriculture which concerns distribution—marketing, rural finance, and rural organization.

5. Provision was made promptly for the creation of an Office of Markets and Rural Organization and the appropriations for this Office, including those for enforcing new laws designed to promote better marketing, have been increased to \$1,200,000. The more difficult problems of marketing are being investigated and plans are in operation for furnishing assistance to producers of perishables through a market news service. A similar service for live stock interests will be inaugurated during the year.

6. The problems of securing the uniform grading of staple crops, of regulating dealings and traffic in them, of developing a better system of warehouses, and of providing more available collateral for farm loans has been successfully dealt with.

7. Under the Cotton Futures Act standards for cotton have been established, the operations of the futures exchanges have been put under supervision, and the sale of cotton has been placed on a firmer basis.

8. The United States Grain Standards Act will secure uniformity in the grading of grain, enable the farmer to obtain fairer prices for his product, and afford him an incentive to raise better grades of grain.

9. The United States Warehouse Act will enable the Department of Agriculture to license bonded warehouses in the various States. It will lead to the development of better storage facilities for staple crops and will make possible the issuance of reliable warehouse receipts which will be widely and easily negotiable.

10. Of no less importance for agriculture and for the national develop-

ment is the Federal Aid Road Act. This measure will conduce to the establishment of more effective highway machinery in each State, strongly influence the development of good road building along right lines, stimulate larger production and better marketing, promote a fuller and more attractive rural life, add greatly to the convenience and economic welfare of all the people and strengthen the national foundations. The Act embodies sound principles of road legislation and will safeguard the expenditure of the funds arising under the Act not only, but will also result in the more efficient use of the large additional sums made available by States and localities.

11. The Federal Reserve Act benefits the farmer, as it does all the other people of the nation, by guaranteeing better banking, safeguarding the credit structure of the country, and preventing panics. It takes particular note of the special needs of the farmer by making larger provision for loans through national banks on farm mortgages and by giving farm paper a maturity period of six months.

12. It was essential, however, that banking machinery be devised which would reach intimately into the rural districts, that it should operate on terms suited to the farmer's needs, and should be under sympathetic management. The need was for machinery which would introduce business methods into farm finance, bring order out of chaos, reduce the cost of handling farm loans, place upon the market mortgages which would be a safe investment for private funds, attract into agricultural operations a fair share of the capital of the nation, and lead to a reduction of interest. These needs and these ideals have been met by the enactment of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

I am glad to have had an opportunity to take part in the execution of this large program, which, I believe, will result in making agriculture more profitable and country life more comfortable, and attractive, and, therefore, insure the retention in rural districts of an efficient and contented population.

Faithfully yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. A. F. Lever, Chairman,
Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

WILSON A PROGRESSIVE BEFORE PARTY WAS BORN

Eighteen months before the birth of the Progressive Party, Woodrow Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, gave this definition of a Progressive and so classified himself in an address before the Kansas Society of New York, January 29, 1911:

"By 'Radical' I understand one who goes too far, by 'Conservative' one who does not go far enough; by 'Reactionary' one who won't go at all. I suppose I must be a Progressive, which I take to be one who insists on recognizing new facts, adjusting policies to facts and circumstances as they arise."

Under Democratic influences during the six-year period since standpatism was overthrown in the House of Representatives in 1910, ninety per cent of the program of reform advocated by the Progressive Party has been enacted into law. "Invisible government," which is now making desperate efforts to "come back," has been driven from power under President Wilson's administration and will have no place in Washington so long as he is in the White House.

MEXICO IS COMING BACK.

Saved From Conquest, It Is Working
Out Its Own Destiny.

Encouraging news continues to come from Mexico, and the tirades of President Wilson's critics grow tamer all the while. Mexico has seen much misfortune, has borne many trials, has experienced many tragedies, but there is a buoyancy to the present situation that gives cheer to friends of that long-suffering republic.

Americans, coming from that country, bring optimistic assurances. They declare that there is much better government there than for many years, that Carranza money is increasing in value, that business is picking up and that law is being respected.

The New York Evening Sun, a Republican newspaper, which usually criticizes everything President Wilson does, is compelled to recognize the facts, telegraphed from San Antonio, Texas, by William G. Shepherd, war correspondent of the United Press, who has been one of the keenest observers of conditions both in Europe and Mexico. Mr. Shepherd, back from a long service abroad, was sent recently to the Mexican border. After a careful survey he reported conclusions which the Sun displays under the heading: "Mexico Coming Back; Business Grows Brisk—Confidence in Carranza Increases and Things Look Up." In part Mr. Shepherd says:

Mexico is coming back. It's not a dead rubber nation; it's got a bounce in it. A summary of the news from the heart of Mexico, gathered in the last three weeks along the border from Americans (coming from Mexico, shows beyond doubt that conditions are improving, confidence in Carranza is growing, the situation is gaining buoyancy, Carranza money is picking up.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL FROM LATEST PHOTOGRAPH



IT CAN'T BE DONE!

There is no cause for Democrats and Progressives—lovers of peace and opponents of the horrors and crimes of war—to feel other than the greatest confidence in the re-election of President Wilson.

Friends of his Republican opponent have been making vociferous endeavor to impress the voters of the country with a fictional strength for Mr. Hughes' candidacy.

President Wilson has the Democrats of the country enthusiastically behind him.

He has the friends of preparedness and peace.

He has every Progressive who really holds policies above prejudice and deeds above vague promises.

He has the women voters of the states where suffrage is an accomplished fact, who hold their country first in their esteem and who are able to see more in the support President Wilson has already given suffrage, than in the opportunist espousal of their cause by a candidate who before never has shown by his acts even the most condescending sympathy.

There are but a meagre few states where Mr. Hughes' champions can give him more than a doubtful chance of securing electoral votes.

No issue has been joined by the speeches of the Republican candidate which is of sufficient worth to merit serious consideration.

Behind Mr. Wilson there is a long record of deeds done and legislation enacted which puts him far up abreast of the times and popular demands.

For President Wilson to be defeated there must develop such a reaction from present sentiment as would be startling indeed.

He has the record of achievement.

He has the shibboleth of peace.

He has the accomplishment of preparedness.

He has a Congress which has stood nobly behind his policies and has written laws that the great masses of voters will surely indorse.

He has been direct, diligent, assertive and dominant.

No public man ever cherished loftier ideals or did more to win to them the public approval.

Beat him?

IT CAN'T BE DONE!

Beat him, and restore to power in the Government the old order, the Republican reactionaries, the guardians and agents of privilege and prerogative?

Beat him, and blot from the statute books laws that register a century of progress?

NO, INDEED!

Beat him, with the harvests ripening into such wealth as the country never knew before?

Beat him, with the Government's credit the talk of the world?

Beat him, with labor employed, wages good and happiness the outward semblance of nation-wide contentment?

Beat him, with the vaults of the banks of the country bulging and legislation already enacted which is the guarantee of low interest rates?

Beat him, with his neutrality achievements, which have made us the one nation secure from the criminal effusion of the red blood of the sons and fathers of the land?

Beat him, when the law is highly respected, when the national honor is respected, when the flag has been made the signal at once of preparedness and peace, and our people home-loving, God-fearing and ready for the higher achievements in the future than were ever chronicled in the past?

IT CAN'T BE DONE!



—From Denver Post



—From New York World

Thomas Walker, Jr., left Sunday morning for Columbia to enter Missouri University.

Hugh and Charles Spears attended the conference of the M. E. church in Kansas City Sunday.

Rev. E. W. Berlekamp of Boonville arrived Sunday morning for a visit here with Rev. J. C. Bierbaum. Mr. Berlekamp conducted services at the German Evangelical church Sunday.